

KAETTER SPRINGS NEWS

CHARLES L. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.
KAETTER SPRINGS, - KANSAS.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

Great Proportion Were Drunkards.
Of 7,100 men who entered one of the state prisons in a given time, 5,000 admitted that they were drunkards.

Her Maps Are Bad.
England's proposition to wipe the Transvaal off the map is all right, for England's maps of the Transvaal don't seem to be much good, anyhow.

Costly Decorations.
The decoration of the two lower floors of William C. Whitney's home in New York, which was opened last week for the first time, cost over \$1,000,000.

John E. McLean's Ambition.
The Ohio State Journal states that John E. McLean wants to be chairman of the democratic national executive committee and that he is likely to be granted it.

New Building Every Ten Days.
In 1899 the Young Men's Christian association erected new buildings in the United States at the rate of one every ten days, many of them costing from \$50,000 to \$200,000.

Shoes "Lead Deposits" in Kentucky.
When the new cabinet officer, the secretary of mines and mining, gets his office in good running order he should make an investigation of the peculiar characteristics of the lead deposits in Kentucky.

Immigration of Finns.
A rush of Finns will be a feature of immigration to the United States this year, 55,000 having engaged passage on one steamship line. Nearly all are farmers. New political conditions imposed by Russia are the cause of this movement.

Opinion of a Shipbuilder.
Charles H. Cramp, the shipbuilder, expresses the opinion that England has reached its climax as a world power, that Germany has captured the north Atlantic, and that the United States will be the supreme factor in industrial preeminence.

Bonds for Western Bonds.
More than \$1,250,000 worth of government bonds have been bought by a firm of Kansas City brokers in the last few weeks, principally for the bankers in Kansas and western Missouri. The bonds have been obtained for the purpose of issuing circulating bank notes under the new act that passed the senate last week.

Will Add Ninety-Three Rooms.
Completed additions to the capital building at Washington will make 93 more rooms available for the house and senate. These additions will cost about \$3,000,000. The capital was started in 1795 and as it stands today, with the grounds surrounding it, the huge edifice represents a cash outlay of nearly \$20,000,000—an investment that would have started its original projectors.

Great Change in Four Years.
The gold standard bill passed by the senate last week practically ignored the president's recommendation that greenbacks, when redeemed in gold, shall not be released except for gold. The bill was passed by a vote of 46 to 20. Less than four years ago it took a house bill to authorize the sale of three per cent. bonds to maintain the gold reserve and substituted for it by a vote of 43 to 34 a bill for the free coinage of silver.

Statue of Paul Revere.
One of the statues which will be placed in Copley square in Boston is of Paul Revere on his famous midnight ride at the outbreak of the revolution. He is shown just as he has reined his horse to call to a farmer that the British are coming. Those who have seen the model say that the work is almost lifelike; the horse preserves some of the momentum of his dash and is full of fire, while the figure of Revere shows the intense excitement of his wild journey.

Without Leaving His Address.
Three hundred women in Trenton, N. J., paid \$1 each to a girl canvasser who rented rooms in a central office, employed several clerks and agreed to give a \$100,000 silk petticoat to every woman who would pay \$1 and induce ten of her acquaintances to invest the same amount for a similar garment. Two or three of the petticoats were given out, an "unavoidable delay" occurred, and one morning the operator was found to have left town without leaving his address.

Record Not Easily Matched.
A man with a genealogical record not easily matched is Moses Chamberlain, of Milton, Pa., born in 1812, the twenty-third child of Col. William Chamberlain, who commanded a New Jersey regiment in the revolutionary war. He was married 4 times and had 7 children by the first wife, 4 by the second, 4 by the third and 8 by the fourth. Only one survives, though their descendants number over 1,000. The life of the survivor and that of his father reaches back to 1730, when Washington was four years old.

Money Is Coming Slow.
Notwithstanding the occasional bursts of enthusiasm which come from New York regarding the proposed Dewey arch, there seems to be a falling among the promoters of the enterprise that the collection of funds for the memorial is going to be a task of exceeding difficulty. It is now several months since the subscription books were opened, but the returns come in with ominous slowness. It is proposed to raise a fund of about \$200,000, but thus far less than \$200,000 has been subscribed.

To Protect From Robbery.
With a view to protecting free labor from competition by embezzled funds, Representative Noonan introduced a bill to confine the sale of these funds to the states where they are made. The measure provides that any person who knowingly transfers from any state or territory to another state or territory, any money or funds, shall be liable to a fine of \$1,000.

BRITISH-BOER WAR.

Fears in London That Gen. Cronje Has Beat Off His Pursuers.

LATEST REPORT REGARDING BULLER

Winston Churchill Thinks Boers Wary of the Struggle—The Situation Reviewed—The War Only Just Begun—Cronje Offering Stubborn Resistance

London, Feb. 22.—All the comment in the morning papers, both editorial and critical, is threaded with the disturbing suggestion that, despite hard fighting, Gen. Cronje has been able to beat off his pursuers, has escaped and is being reinforced by rail from Ladysmith and by forces on foot and horseback from northern Cape Colony, as well as the late beleaguers of Kimberley.

As the correspondents with Lord Roberts are silent the telegrams from Boer sources receive some countenance. The latter aver that Gen. Cronje, while the British were endeavoring to surround him between Paardeberg and Koodoos road, received reinforcements under De Wit and that together the Boer commanders fought the British to a standstill.

The latest regarding Gen. Buller circulated in the house of commons last evening was that an agent of the De Beers company had received a telegram from Cape Town, which must have passed the censor, to the effect that Gen. Buller's fusilier brigade had reached the hills commanding Ladysmith. Quite apart from this, however, and from every other rumor, the early relief of the beleaguered garrison is thought inevitable.

Winston Churchill, in a dispatch from Chieveley, dated February 20, says he still expects fierce fighting before Ladysmith is relieved and he again urges the imperative necessity of "pouring a continual stream of men, guns and supplies" into the Cape. He declares that soldiers are wanted in South Africa and not at Aldershot. Meanwhile he sees many "encouraging signs" that the Boers are wearying of the struggle.

The Times has the following from Lourenço Marques, dated February 21: "According to a Boer account, Gen. De Wit claims to have captured in an attack upon the rear guard of Gen. French's column 180 wagons of provisions and ammunition, 2,500 oxen and 58 men."

A dispatch to the Times from Cradock, dated February 19, says: "It is believed here at all danger of a colonial rising is at an end."

The Military Situation Reviewed.
London, Feb. 22.—Spenser Wilkinson, reviewing the military situation in the Morning Post says: "Sir Redvers Buller can hardly be expected to follow up the Boer army or to through the passes, but it is rather surprising that he should have allowed the Boers to make good their retreat from Natal without a desperate effort either to hold them fast or to convert their retreat into a rout. The net result will be the addition in a week's time of from 18,000 to 30,000 men to the Boer army confronting Lord Roberts. A prolonged fight from Friday to Monday seems to argue something like a balance between Gen. Cronje's and Lord Roberts' forces. The question, therefore, is which side is able to get the largest immediate reinforcements. The most substantial reinforcements available for Lord Roberts are the divisions now in Natal, but it will take time to move them. The purpose of the British government is to crush the Boer army and this purpose implies possession by its commander-in-chief of an assured and growing numerical superiority."

The War Only Really Just Begun.
London, Feb. 22.—The Cape Town correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "It is of the very gravest importance that the British public should not be carried away by the recent successes into a belief that the war is practically over. Nothing could be more fatal to a satisfactory prosecution of the war, and above all to a satisfactory settlement of the whole country after the war, than any relaxation of military activity, any stoppage of reinforcements, and temporizing or bargaining with the Free State or the Transvaal through mistaken ideas of magnanimity toward an assumedly beaten foe. The highest authorities and the soundest opinion here say that the war has really only just begun in earnest. Indeed, they say that the real struggle will only begin when the present military operations end."

Cronje Offering a Stubborn Resistance.
Cape Town, Feb. 22.—A special correspondent of the Cape Argus says: Gen. Cronje is surrounded at Paardeberg drift, but is offering a stubborn resistance. The British are shelling the Boers vigorously and expect to capture the whole force.

Voiced to Abandon Home for Blind.
Des Moines, Ia., Feb. 22.—The house committee on appropriations yesterday voted to abandon the industrial home for the blind at Knoxville.

A Steamer Caught in the Ice.
Chicago, Feb. 22.—The passenger steamer Iowa was caught in the ice pack off the mouth of the harbor and was unable to extricate itself. Over 40 passengers from Milwaukee were on board. The Iowa was last seen four miles out, fast in the ice. At dark the tug which had gone to the rescue was seen a short distance away.

A preliminary meeting was held at Washington yesterday to prepare for a national celebration commemorating the establishment of the seat of government at Washington.

Clippings.
Mrs. William Ewart Gladstone attained her eighty-eighth birthday recently, and the bells of Hawarden church were rung in honor of the occasion.

According to United States Assessor Barden, the copper taken from the mines in Montana last year was worth less than \$20,000,000. That is the largest amount of that metal ever produced in any state in a single year.

WHAT CONGRESS IS DOING.

Proceedings of Our National Legislatures from Day to Day in Condensed Form—Resolutions and Bills.

The Bacon resolution declaring the policy of the United States toward the Philippines was laid before the senate on the 18th and caused a debate. Senator McHenry (La.) strongly opposed the permanent acquisition of the islands and believed the United States ought to relinquish them as soon as its authority was asserted. Senator Stewart (Nev.) thought the products of the islands should be admitted into the United States free of duty. The bill providing for a government for the Hawaiian islands was then read. The house having disagreed to the senate amendments to the financial bill Senators Aldrich (R. I.), Allison (La.) and Jones (Ark.) were appointed conferees. The house in committee of the whole struck out from the legislative bill all provision for the civil service commission. A warm discussion took place over the amendment of the bill, which would have given \$2,000 to northern soldiers in the Spanish war more clamorous for pensions than southern soldiers and Mr. Pearce (Ind.) sought out an indignant demand from Mr. Fitzgerald (Mass.) by stating that hundreds of Massachusetts soldiers who never smelled powder had applied for pensions. The house, on motion of Mr. Overstreet (Ind.), agreed to the senate amendments to the currency bill.

The senate was not in session on the 17th. The house passed the legislative appropriation bill for the civil service commission, which was defeated in committee of the whole the previous day. A bill was introduced to provide a chaplain for each regiment in the army. April 7 was set apart for eulogies on the late Mr. Bland (Mo.).

The senate on the 19th considered the bill providing for a government for the territory of Hawaii. Senator Vest (Mo.) reported the bill introduced by Senator Cockrell (Mo.) appropriating \$10,000 for an investigation of the pollution of rivers. An amendment was added giving \$2,000 for an investigation by the fish commissioner of the effects of the pollution of waters upon fish. Senator Fairbanks (Ind.) introduced an amendment to the Puerto Rican government bill extending the immigration laws of the United States to the island. The debate upon the Puerto Rican tariff bill opened in the house. The democrats being solidly arrayed against the measure. Mr. Lacey (La.) introduced a bill amending the civil service act. Chairman Hall, of the committee on military affairs introduced a bill to improve the efficiency of the army. Nothing was accomplished at the night session, which was to have been devoted to pension legislation. Mr. Talbert (B. C.) made the point of no quorum and blocked proceedings.

In the discussion on the Philippine question in the senate on the 20th Senator Kenney (Del.) spoke against the retention of the islands and urged that the Philippines be accorded the right to govern themselves. Fifty-two pension bills were passed, and then the consideration of the Hawaiian government bill was resumed, a long discussion taking place over the importation of contract labor. The Puerto Rican tariff bill was taken up in the house. Mr. Hopkins (Ill.) speaking in support of the measure and Messrs. Newlands (Nev.) and Swanson (Va.) in opposition to it. The speakers devoted themselves almost exclusively to the constitutional question involved. Mr. Richardson (Tenn.) introduced a resolution aimed at the paper trust.

Senator Culberson (Tex.) on the 21st gave notice in the senate of two amendments he will propose to the Puerto Rican tariff bill. The greater part of the session was given to the Hawaiian government bill, but little progress was made. Senator Penrose (Pa.) gave notice that the next day he would call up the resolution providing for the seating of Matthew B. Quay. The house debated the Puerto Rican tariff bill. Messrs. Brownell (O.) and Henry (Tex.) speaking against the measure, and Messrs. Ray (N. Y.) and Long (Kan.) for it. Mr. Lentz (O.) introduced a bill to provide for the public distribution of a United States map to all schools in the United States. The president's message admitting the reply of the secretary of state relative to the resolution about the opening of Consul Macrum's mail was then read.

Vest Was Upset.
After Vest returned from the south he commenced the practice of law at Sedalia with John F. Phillips. While in his office at Sedalia one day Vest told this story: "When a boy at Frankfort just starting out on his career of public speaking he penetrated the knolls of Franklin county, Kentucky. He was making a speech to a small crowd which had gathered about the stump on which he stood. The audience either sat or lolled back on the ground while he spoke. As he expressed it afterward, he thought he was playing a good Harry with the opposite side, when, at the height of what he considered a splendid flight of oratory, some long, lean, lank, one-gallused, shrill-voiced fellow arose from a lounging position about the middle of the group and said: 'Go it, my peckered!' Vest's hair was very red, and he wore a blue suit. He was knocked clear off the stump and adjourned the meeting."—St. Louis Republic.

Glass Shades on Graves.
An English vicar has made the following announcement: "The churchyard where interments have recently taken place now resembles a French cemetery. Glass shades on graves are un-English; the custom is borrowed from the continent. The vicar is therefore obliged, in the best interests of the parish and the churchyard, to state that he cannot allow the churchyard to be further disfigured by the introduction of any more glass shades, and hopes that the many who have placed them over their relatives' graves without full knowledge of what they were doing will kindly remove all glass shades which were placed in the churchyard without his consent, and would prefer the people to remove them of their own free will."—N. Y. Tribune.

From a Woman's Note Book.
If folks really lived in glass houses how the blind industry would flourish.

When a college boy hangs a curtain over a picture and blushes when he discloses it—it means that she once let him buy her something.

When a girl puts her cheek trustingly on a man's shoulder she hates to have him spread his handkerchief over his coat.

The man who imagines that baby ribbons is intended for infants wears his muck to learn.—N. Y. Herald.

BRITAIN AND HER SUBJECTS.

A Liverpool physician has discovered the bacillus of pink-eye in horses.

In the coaching days it cost from five to six pounds to go from York to London.

For the last ten years there has been an increase of 2,000 annually in the number of Great Britain's insane.

Scotland and English milkmaids believe their cows will "go dry" if they forget to wash their hands when through milking.

RETIRING OFFICERS.

A List of Those Who Will Be Affected by New Army Bill.

PRESIDENT WILL NOT INTERVENE.

Robert H. Porter Will Probably Arrange the Fiscal System for the Philippines—American Bismarck Reservation—The Census Examining Board.

Washington, Feb. 22.—A statement has been prepared by the war department showing the number and grade of army officers who will retire for age up to the year 1914 who are affected by the proposed war department bill for increasing the efficiency of the army, under the section which provides for the retirement with higher grade of all officers who served in the civil and Spanish wars. The list includes three major generals, Miles, Merritt and Brooke, who would retire within the next four years, with the grade of lieutenant general. There are 16 brigadier generals who would retire within the next ten years with the rank of major general, including six officers of the line and ten staff officers. The list also includes 75 colonels, 73 lieutenant colonels, 103 majors, 32 captains and six chaplains, who would retire in the next higher grade, making 309 officers in all. One of the majors would be retired in 1914 and his retirement would complete the retirement of all officers affected by the proposed bill. The approximate cost of this plan of retirement is \$181,965.

President McKinley Will Not Intervene.

Washington, Feb. 22.—In view of the persistent circulation of the rumor that the government of the United States has reached an agreement with the German government, through its representative here, Baron Von Holleben, to intervene between the combatants in South Africa, the Associated Press has secured from the highest authority a statement of the present position of the government in this matter. This is to the effect that there has been absolutely no agreement reached between Secretary Hay and Baron Von Holleben on the subject, nor has there been any discussion of the propriety of joint mediation between the British and the Boers. Nor has the United States government undertaken or contemplated any intervention on its own account. There has been no time before or since the outbreak of the present war that the president would not have, with the greatest readiness, exercised his good offices in favor of peace if that could have been accomplished without what he regarded as an unwarrantable breach of international law and the proprieties. His present position is said to be precisely as stated in his annual message to congress.

Porter Will Arrange the Fiscal System.

Washington, Feb. 22.—It is understood that when Hon. Robert H. Porter, who recently returned from an official trip to Cuba, was in Washington the other day the president spoke to him in reference to becoming a member of the Philippine commission. Mr. Porter's private affairs and his work in connection with Cuban tariff matters make it impossible to be absent from the United States for a couple of years, but he has been requested by the president and secretary of war, as soon as a stable government has been formed in the Philippines, to do the same work in connection with the customs and internal revenue taxation in those islands that he has done in Cuba and Puerto Rico. As soon as the government is established in the Philippines it will be necessary to arrange for revenue and a workable fiscal system, and this duty will largely be devolved on Mr. Porter.

American Bismarck Reservation.
Washington, Feb. 22.—President G. O. Shields, of the American Sportsman league, was before the house committee on public lands yesterday in advocacy of the bill establishing a reservation in New Mexico for the preservation of the American bison. The plan contemplates setting aside 400,000 acres in the northwest corner of New Mexico for the small remnant of the bison family which has been collected by "Buffalo" Jones, an enthusiastic admirer of this sturdy American animal. Mr. Shields supported the bill in a modified form and spoke of the need of saving the bison from complete extermination. The feeling in the committee is generally favorable to the measure, although Mr. Perea, the New Mexico delegate, opposes it.

The Census Examining Board.
Washington, Feb. 22.—The census examining board will leave Washington March 17 for Chicago, where examinations will be held from March 24 to 27 inclusive.

Retiring Pastor Presented with a Farse.

New York, Feb. 22.—Three hundred former parishioners of Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke, retired pastor of the Brick Presbyterian church, have given about \$30,000 to be used by him to buy a home at Princeton or for any other purpose he may elect.

Agreement About Kentucky Contests.

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 22.—The contests over the state offices are very much simplified by an agreement entered into between the attorneys for the republicans and the democrats yesterday representing both sides and straightening out the legal tangle over the multiplicity of injunction suits for the title to the governorship. The agreement is that there shall be a speedy trial in the courts on an agreed case, involving all the issues, the first hearing to be before Judge Emmett Field at Louisville.

After five years of strenuous effort to establish the lyceum system in the southern states, gratifying success has been attained. The larger, and many of the smaller, cities of the south now have their lyceums.

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In the London meat market has been sold a shipment of frozen kangaroos, which are said to make excellent steaks.

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NO SIMPLE UNDERTAKING.

Some of the Difficult Problems Presented in the Taking of the Twelfth Census.

[Special Washington Letter.]

Census taking is not the political picnic that many people imagine. Few appreciate the magnitude of the work; the eleventh census cost more than \$11,000,000, and in the twelfth census an office force of more than 2,000 for about two years and a field force of over 50,000 for from two weeks to a month will be employed.

Among the troublesome problems which have to be solved by the census office are the legal questions which continually arise. The Indian census, for instance, fairly bristles with legal difficulties. In 1890 the census law provided that a "special report" upon the Indians should be made. A volume of 700 odd pages was published, profusely illustrated and touching every point of the Indian problem. For once in history, "Poor Lo" was accorded justice. The volume was so pretty that the edition was soon exhausted and now the department of the interior has not even a copy for the census office itself. But the law providing for the twelfth census makes no special provision for an Indian census; nor does it authorize such a report as was made ten years ago. It is at this point that the real difficulties of the census office regarding the Indians begin.

The Indian population, then, cannot be treated by itself and described in a separate report. It also seems illogical to class the Indians among the ordinary population of the United States. The Indian tribe is in many respects a distinct nationality, although since 1871 congress has been doing its best to destroy all traces of tribal independence or self-government. Moreover, the tribal Indians are not citizens of the United States. The reservations upon which they live are not legally parts of the state or territory which surrounds them.

Under such conditions it seems impossible for the census office to class Indians as a part of the ordinary inhabitants of the states and territories. On the other hand, it is equally impossible to ignore them and omit them entirely. For the constitution of the United States says that: "Representatives shall be apportioned among the several states according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each state, excluding Indians not taxed." This fastens upon the census office a duty that seems plain enough. But as a matter of fact, it would give the attorney general of the United States some hours of work to explain exactly what is meant by the apparently simple phrase "Indians not taxed." The uncertainty in the phrase is in the meaning of the word "taxed." The tribal Indian, like other inhabitants of the United States, is subject to the internal revenue duties and the various stamp taxes now imposed by the United States. If he uses a bank check, he must stamp it; if he manufactures a box of cigars, he must stamp it. Is he "taxed" thereby?

Just what a "tax" is, in the meaning of the constitution, has never been definitely decided, although the question has been before the supreme court many times. Whether or not a stamp duty is a tax, and if it is, whether it is a direct tax; whether "Indians not taxed" means Indians not directly taxed, or whether it may not mean Indians not taxable, are questions that must be decided by the census office before it can form its plan for the Indian enumeration.

The last question has been a subject of debate ever since Indian censuses have been taken. In 1890 there were about 50,000 civilized Indians living among the general population of the United States. Such Indians are citizens of the United States, but many of them are too poor to pay taxes. Are they to be excluded from the population according to which representation in congress is apportioned? We count every Chinese and other alien of whatever sort or condition. Before the war we counted every negro slave as equivalent to three-fifths of a white man. It seems manifestly absurd to believe that the framers of the constitution meant to exclude a class of citizens who are also natives, because of their poverty. In other words, the framers of the constitution must have said what they did not mean. What they really meant was to exclude all Indians belonging to a class not subject to taxation.

All these points are subjected to the most careful examination in the census office, and when a decision as to the legal obligation of the office has been reached, the statisticians turn their attention to the economic and social aspects of the question in hand. Experts are consulted; the important lines of investigation are mapped out, and inquiries are so framed as to bring out the desired information in a form in which it can be handled with the Hollerith machines. At the same time, these questions must be put in such a way that they will neither be misunderstood nor likely to evoke antagonism or false replies. No pains are spared to interest the public in the work and to secure general and hearty cooperation. Without the most careful work at Washington or by the enumerators must prove fruitless.

AS SEEN BY A PHILOSOPHER.

Some people use apologies, instead of money, in paying debts.

Don't work a friend in the interest of a stranger. Lots of people do it.

While lying is not commendable, some judgment should be displayed in telling the truth.

If you must quarrel, make it so hot for the opposition that he will suggest a compromise, and peace.

There is a young man in Aetchison who is generally admired; he quit society and went to work.

When a man who boards meets one who keeps house, each is reminded of causes for envying the other.

An Aetchison woman is such a big gossip that her neighbors dread to see her come in, and beg her not to go.

The average man is told of his meanness so often that it will come in the nature of a shock to him when Saint Peter lets him into Heaven.—Aetchison Globe.

In 1892 there were 71,420 cases of steel made in the United States. In 1893 there were 71,420 cases of steel made in the United States.

Baroness on Ocean Cables.

The recent investigations for cable laying in the Pacific Ocean have revealed the interesting fact, that if not upon rock bottom, they gradually become encrusted with barnacles and seaweed, heavy enough to break them. This is like dyspepsia, which, if it is not checked, until it breaks down the health. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will prevent as well as cure indigestion, dyspepsia, biliousness, liver and kidney troubles. It makes weak stomachs strong. All druggists sell it.

Criticizing a Professor.

A professor of English literature in the Kansas university once posted this notice: "In communicating with themselves the students will whisper as often as possible. He was horrified next morning to find this written under his notice: 'That is to say, talk to yourself in whispers as much as you can.'—Chicago Chronicle.

Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!

Ask your grocer to-day to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomachs receive it without distress. 1-4 the price of coffee. 15 cts. and 25 cts. per package. Sold by all grocers.

Marriage Made Plain.

Standing up together—That's ceremony. You are man and wife—That's matrimony. Living for each other—That's harmony. Money that you spend—That's patrimony. Things written down—That's testimony. Money you paid out—That's alimony.—Detroit Free Press.

An All-Year Resort.

The Crescent Hotel, Eureka Springs, Ark., opens March 1, 1900. A most desirable, attractive and convenient resort for health and pleasure seekers. Ideal climate, pure sparkling water, best accommodations. Through Sleepers via Frisco Line. Write for particulars to Manager Hotel or to any representative of Frisco Line.

Flat Comfort.

Mrs. Flattie—What do you suppose they are leaving a load of ice down at the door for?

Mr. Flattie—Why, that's what they heat the flat with, isn't it?—Detroit Free Press.

You Can Get Allen's Foot-Ease FREE.

Write to-day to Allen S. Olmsted, Leroy, N. Y., for a FREE sample of Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to shake into your shoes. It cures chubbins, swollen feet, corns, swollen, aching feet. It makes new or tight shoes easy. A certain cure for Corns and Bunions. All druggists and shoemakers sell it. 25c.

Insurance is a blank sheet on which we may write; but error is a scribbled one on which we must first erase.—Colton.

A Dose in Time Saves Nine of Hale's Honey of Marshmallows and Tar for Colds. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

"Shallow Brooks

Are Often Noisy."

You have headache, backache, eruptions or kidney troubles, or "that tired feeling." These are the shallow brooks with their noise. Seek the source of the brook and it is deep and quiet. The source of illness is impure blood. America's Greatest Medicine, Hood's Sarsaparilla, is Nature's own means of cleansing the entire system. It has no superior, no equal, only imitators. Debility—"My system was all run down. I had blackheads and that tired feeling. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and have gained ten pounds in weight! and feel like a new man." William J. Knight, 821 Bluff Street, Pittsburg, Pa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

W. L. DOUGLAS
\$3 & 3.50 SHOES MADE

Worth \$4 to \$6 compared with other makes.

Indorsed by over 1,000,000 wearers.

The persons have W. L. Douglas shoes and are stamped on bottom. The no substitute claimed to be as good. Your dealer should keep them—if not, we will send a pair on receipt of price and name of dealer.

For carriage, shoe kind of leather, and with made or on foot. Free catalogues.

W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE CO., Boston, Mass.

DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP

Cures a Cough or Cold at once. Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Asthma, Hay Fever, etc. Mothers praise it. Doctors prescribe it. Small doses; quick, sure results.

FOR ALL LUNG TROUBLE

Dr. Williams' Indian Pine Syrup with pure Eucalypti, Peppermint, and other medicinal plants, is the best remedy for all lung troubles. It cures Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Asthma, Hay Fever, etc. Mothers praise it. Doctors prescribe it. Small doses; quick, sure results.

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